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PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY: LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS — 2013

In 2013, 17.6 percent of persons with a disability were employed, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. In contrast, the employment-population ratio for those without a disability was 64.0 percent. The employment-population ratio was little changed from 2012 to 2013 for both groups. The unemployment rate for those with a disability was 13.2 percent in 2013, higher than the rate for persons with no disability (7.1 percent). The jobless rate for persons with a disability was little changed from 2012 to 2013, while the rate for those without a disability declined.

The data on persons with a disability are collected as part of the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly sample survey of about 60,000 households that provides information on employment and unemployment in the United States. The collection of data on persons with a disability is sponsored by the Department of Labor's Office of Disability Employment Policy. For more information, see the Technical Note.

Highlights from the 2013 data:

- Persons with a disability were over three times as likely as those with no disability to be age 65 and over. (See table 1.)
- For all age groups, the employment-population ratio for persons with a disability was less than half that of those with no disability. (See table 1.)
- In 2013, 34 percent of workers with a disability were employed part time, compared with 19 percent of those with no disability. (See table 2.)
- Fifteen percent of workers with a disability were employed in federal, state, or local government, similar to the share for workers with no disability (14 percent). (See table 4.)
- Employed persons with a disability were more likely to be self-employed than those with no disability. (See table 4.)

Demographic Characteristics

Persons with a disability tend to be older than persons with no disability, reflecting the increased incidence of disability with age. In 2013, 46 percent of persons with a disability were age 65 and over, compared with 14 percent of those with no disability. Overall, women were somewhat more likely to

have a disability than men, partly reflecting the greater life expectancy of women. Among the major race and ethnicity groups, the prevalence of a disability was higher for blacks and whites than for Asians and Hispanics. (See table 1.)

Employment

The employment-population ratio for persons with a disability was 17.6 percent in 2013, little changed from 2012. The ratio for those with no disability showed little change in 2013, at 64.0 percent. The lower ratio among persons with a disability is due, in part, to the large share of the population of persons with a disability that was age 65 and older, as older persons are less likely to be employed. However, across all age groups, persons with a disability were much less likely to be employed than those with no disability. (See tables A and 1.)

Among persons with a disability age 16 to 64, the employment-population ratio, at 26.8 percent in 2013, changed little over the year and was unchanged for those age 65 and over, at 6.9 percent. (See table A.)

In 2013, those who had higher levels of education were more likely to be employed than those with less education. At all levels of education, persons with a disability were much less likely to be employed than their counterparts with no disability. (See table 1.)

Workers with a disability were more likely to be employed part time than those with no disability. Among those with a disability, 34 percent usually worked part time in 2013, compared with 19 percent of workers without a disability. The proportion of workers who were employed part time for economic reasons was slightly higher among those with a disability than among those without a disability (7 percent versus 5 percent). These individuals were working part time because their hours had been cut back or because they were unable to find a full-time job. (See table 2.)

In 2013, workers with a disability were more likely to be employed in production, transportation, and material moving occupations than those with no disability (15 percent compared with 12 percent). Those with a disability were less likely than their counterparts to work in management, professional, and related occupations (33 percent compared with 38 percent). (See table 3.)

The share of workers with a disability employed in federal, state, and local government (15 percent) was about the same as the share for those with no disability (14 percent). Workers with a disability were less likely than those with no disability to be employed in private wage and salary jobs (74 percent versus 80 percent). The incidence of self-employment among workers with a disability was higher than among workers with no disability (11 percent versus 6 percent). (See table 4.)

Unemployment

The unemployment rate for persons with a disability was 13.2 percent in 2013, higher than the rate for those with no disability (7.1 percent). (Unemployed persons are those who did not have a job, were available for work, and were actively looking for a job in the 4 weeks preceding the survey.) The unemployment rate for persons with a disability was little changed from 2012 to 2013, while the rate for those without a disability was lower in 2013 than in the prior year. (See table A.)

In 2013, the unemployment rate for men with a disability (13.0 percent) was about the same as the rate for women (13.5 percent). As was the case among those without a disability, the unemployment rates for

those with a disability were higher among blacks (19.2 percent) and Hispanics (18.6 percent) than among whites (12.2 percent) and Asians (8.9 percent). (See table 1.)

Not in the Labor Force

Persons who are neither employed nor unemployed are not in the labor force. A large proportion of persons with a disability—about 8 in 10—were not in the labor force in 2013, compared with about 3 in 10 persons with no disability. In part, this reflects the fact that persons with a disability tend to be older than those without a disability and older persons are, in general, less likely to be labor force participants. However, for all age groups, persons with a disability were much more likely than those with no disability to be out of the labor force. (See table 1.)

Among those not in the labor force with and without a disability, the vast majority reported that they do not want a job. In 2013, about 1 percent of persons with a disability were marginally attached to the labor force, compared with 3 percent of those with no disability. These individuals were not in the labor force, wanted and were available to work, and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months. They were not counted as unemployed because they had not searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. (See table 5.)

Table A. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by disability status and age, 2012 and 2013 annual averages
 [Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	2012			2013		
	Total, 16 years and over	16 to 64 years	65 years and over	Total, 16 years and over	16 to 64 years	65 years and over
PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY						
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	28,251	15,339	12,912	28,634	15,450	13,184
Civilian labor force.....	5,816	4,854	961	5,820	4,858	962
Participation rate.....	20.6	31.6	7.4	20.3	31.4	7.3
Employed.....	5,037	4,146	890	5,050	4,145	904
Employment-population ratio.....	17.8	27.0	6.9	17.6	26.8	6.9
Unemployed.....	779	708	71	770	713	58
Unemployment rate.....	13.4	14.6	7.4	13.2	14.7	6.0
Not in labor force.....	22,435	10,484	11,951	22,814	10,592	12,222
PERSONS WITH NO DISABILITY						
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	215,034	186,077	28,957	217,045	186,817	30,228
Civilian labor force.....	149,159	142,393	6,766	149,569	142,415	7,154
Participation rate.....	69.4	76.5	23.4	68.9	76.2	23.7
Employed.....	137,433	131,078	6,355	138,880	132,103	6,777
Employment-population ratio.....	63.9	70.4	21.9	64.0	70.7	22.4
Unemployed.....	11,727	11,315	411	10,689	10,313	377
Unemployment rate.....	7.9	7.9	6.1	7.1	7.2	5.3
Not in labor force.....	65,875	43,683	22,191	67,476	44,402	23,074

NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Technical Note

The estimates in this release are based on annual average data obtained from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS, which is conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), is a monthly survey of about 60,000 eligible households that provides information on the labor force status, demographics, and other characteristics of the nation's civilian noninstitutional population age 16 and over.

Questions were added to the CPS in June 2008 to identify persons with a disability in the civilian noninstitutional population age 16 and older. The addition of these questions allowed the BLS to begin releasing monthly labor force data from the CPS for persons with a disability. The collection of these data is sponsored by the Department of Labor's Office of Disability Employment Policy.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory-impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339.

Reliability of the estimates

Statistics based on the CPS are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. When a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed, there is a chance that the sample estimates may differ from the true population values they represent. The component of this difference that occurs because samples differ by chance is known as *sampling error*, and its variability is measured by the standard error of the estimate. There is about a 90-percent chance, or level of confidence, that an estimate based on a sample will differ by no more than 1.6 standard errors from the true population value because of sampling error. BLS analyses are generally conducted at the 90-percent level of confidence.

The CPS data also are affected by *nonsampling error*. Nonsampling error can occur for many reasons, including the failure to sample a segment of the population, inability to obtain information for all respondents in the sample, inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information, and errors made in the collection or processing of the data.

Additional information about the reliability of data from the CPS and estimating standard errors is available on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/cps/documentation.htm#reliability.

CPS estimates are controlled to population totals that are available by age, sex, race, and Hispanic ethnicity. These controls are developed by the Census Bureau and are based on complete population counts

obtained in the decennial census. In the years between decennial censuses, they incorporate the latest information about population change (births, deaths, and net international migration). The Census Bureau introduces adjustments to the population controls for the CPS as part of its annual update of population estimates. The updated controls typically have a negligible impact on unemployment rates and other ratios. The estimates of the population of persons with a disability are not controlled to independent population totals of persons with a disability because such data are not available. Without independent population totals, sample-based estimates are more apt to vary from one time period to the next. Information about population controls is available at www.bls.gov/cps/documentation.htm#pop.

Disability questions and concepts

The CPS uses a set of six questions to identify persons with disabilities. In the CPS, persons are classified as having a disability if there is a response of "yes" to any of these questions. The disability questions appear in the CPS in the following format:

This month we want to learn about people who have physical, mental, or emotional conditions that cause serious difficulty with their daily activities. Please answer for household members who are 15 years old or over.

- Is anyone deaf or does anyone have serious difficulty hearing?
- Is anyone blind or does anyone have serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses?
- Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does anyone have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?
- Does anyone have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?
- Does anyone have difficulty dressing or bathing?
- Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does anyone have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping?

The CPS questions for identifying individuals with disabilities are only asked of household members who are age 15 and older. Each of the questions ask the respondent whether anyone in the household has the condition described, and if the respondent replies "yes," they are then asked to identify everyone in the household who has the condition. Labor force measures from the CPS are tabulated for persons age 16 and older. More information on the disability questions and the limitations of the CPS disability data is available on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/cps/cpsdisability_faq.htm.

Other definitions

Other definitions used in this release are described briefly below. Additional information on the concepts and methodology of the CPS is available at www.bls.gov/cps/documentation.htm.

Employed. Employed persons are all those who, during the survey reference week, (a) did any work at all as paid employees; (b) worked in their own business, profession, or on their own farm; or (c) worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family member's business. Persons who were temporarily absent from their jobs because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute, or another reason also are counted as employed.

Unemployed. Unemployed persons are those who had no employment during the reference week, were available for work at that time, and had made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the 4-week period ending with the reference week. Persons who were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not have been looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

Civilian labor force. The civilian labor force comprises all persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Unemployment rate. The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed persons as a percent of the civilian labor force.

Not in the labor force. Persons not in the labor force include all those who are not classified as employed or unemployed. Information is collected on their desire for and availability to take a job at the time of the CPS interview, job search activity in the prior year, and reason for not looking in the 4-week period prior to the survey week. This group includes individuals *marginally attached to the labor force*,

defined as persons not in the labor force who want and are available for a job and who have looked for work sometime in the past 12 months (or since the end of their last job if they held one within the past 12 months). They are not counted as unemployed because they had not actively searched for work in the prior 4 weeks. Within the marginally attached group are *discouraged workers*—persons who are not currently looking for work because they believe there are no jobs available or there are none for which they would qualify. The *other persons marginally attached to the labor force* group includes persons who want a job but had not looked for work in the past 4 weeks for reasons such as family responsibilities or transportation problems.

Part time for economic reasons. Persons classified as at work part time for economic reasons, a measure sometimes referred to as involuntary part time, are those who gave an economic reason for working 1 to 34 hours during the reference week. Economic reasons include slack work or unfavorable business conditions, inability to find full-time work, and seasonal declines in demand. Those who usually work part time must also indicate that they want and are available for full-time work to be classified as part time for economic reasons.

Occupation, industry, and class of worker. The occupation, industry, and class of worker classifications for the employed relate to the job held in the survey reference week. Persons with two or more jobs are classified in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons are classified using the 2010 Census occupational and 2007 Census industry classification systems. The class-of-worker breakdown assigns workers to the following categories: Private and government wage and salary workers, self-employed workers, and unpaid family workers. Wage and salary workers receive wages, salary, commissions, tips, or pay in kind from a private employer or from a government unit. Self-employed persons are those who work for profit or fees in their own business, profession, trade, or farm. Only the unincorporated self-employed are included in the self-employed category. Self-employed persons who respond that their businesses are incorporated are included among wage and salary workers. Unpaid family workers are persons working without pay for 15 hours a week or more on a farm or in a business operated by a family member in their household.

Table 1. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by disability status and selected characteristics, 2013 annual averages
 [Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force						Not in labor force
		Total	Participation rate	Employed		Unemployed		
				Total	Percent of population	Total	Rate	
TOTAL								
Total, 16 years and over.....	245,679	155,389	63.2	143,929	58.6	11,460	7.4	90,290
Men.....	118,555	82,667	69.7	76,353	64.4	6,314	7.6	35,889
Women.....	127,124	72,722	57.2	67,577	53.2	5,146	7.1	54,401
PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY								
Total, 16 years and over.....	28,634	5,820	20.3	5,050	17.6	770	13.2	22,814
Men.....	13,246	3,183	24.0	2,768	20.9	415	13.0	10,063
Women.....	15,389	2,637	17.1	2,282	14.8	355	13.5	12,752
Age								
16 to 64 years.....	15,450	4,858	31.4	4,145	26.8	713	14.7	10,592
16 to 19 years.....	607	141	23.2	81	13.4	60	42.3	466
20 to 24 years.....	865	371	42.9	268	31.0	104	27.9	493
25 to 34 years.....	1,771	763	43.1	632	35.7	131	17.2	1,008
35 to 44 years.....	2,099	784	37.4	666	31.7	119	15.1	1,315
45 to 54 years.....	4,190	1,284	30.6	1,126	26.9	158	12.3	2,907
55 to 64 years.....	5,917	1,514	25.6	1,373	23.2	142	9.4	4,403
65 years and over.....	13,184	962	7.3	904	6.9	58	6.0	12,222
Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity								
White.....	23,049	4,782	20.7	4,200	18.2	583	12.2	18,266
Black or African American.....	3,803	638	16.8	516	13.6	123	19.2	3,164
Asian.....	764	143	18.7	130	17.0	13	8.9	621
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	2,913	630	21.6	512	17.6	117	18.6	2,283
Educational attainment								
Total, 25 years and over.....	27,162	5,308	19.5	4,701	17.3	607	11.4	21,855
Less than a high school diploma.....	5,950	551	9.3	453	7.6	99	17.9	5,399
High school graduates, no college ¹	9,986	1,721	17.2	1,526	15.3	195	11.3	8,265
Some college or associate degree.....	6,835	1,694	24.8	1,499	21.9	195	11.5	5,141
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	4,392	1,341	30.5	1,223	27.8	118	8.8	3,050
PERSONS WITH NO DISABILITY								
Total, 16 years and over.....	217,045	149,569	68.9	138,880	64.0	10,689	7.1	67,476
Men.....	105,310	79,484	75.5	73,585	69.9	5,899	7.4	25,826
Women.....	111,735	70,085	62.7	65,295	58.4	4,790	6.8	41,650
Age								
16 to 64 years.....	186,817	142,415	76.2	132,103	70.7	10,313	7.2	44,402
16 to 19 years.....	16,180	5,644	34.9	4,377	27.1	1,267	22.5	10,536
20 to 24 years.....	21,187	15,224	71.9	13,331	62.9	1,893	12.4	5,963
25 to 34 years.....	39,777	32,983	82.9	30,610	77.0	2,373	7.2	6,794
35 to 44 years.....	37,513	31,778	84.7	29,984	79.9	1,794	5.6	5,735
45 to 54 years.....	39,055	33,184	85.0	31,397	80.4	1,787	5.4	5,872
55 to 64 years.....	33,105	23,602	71.3	22,403	67.7	1,199	5.1	9,503
65 years and over.....	30,228	7,154	23.7	6,777	22.4	377	5.3	23,074
Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity								
White.....	171,284	118,630	69.3	111,180	64.9	7,450	6.3	52,654
Black or African American.....	26,573	17,941	67.5	15,635	58.8	2,306	12.9	8,632
Asian.....	12,532	8,441	67.4	8,006	63.9	435	5.2	4,091
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	34,604	24,142	69.8	22,002	63.6	2,140	8.9	10,462
Educational attainment								
Total, 25 years and over.....	179,678	128,701	71.6	121,172	67.4	7,529	5.8	50,977
Less than a high school diploma.....	18,474	10,454	56.6	9,346	50.6	1,108	10.6	8,020
High school graduates, no college ¹	51,963	34,638	66.7	32,093	61.8	2,545	7.3	17,325
Some college or associate degree.....	48,203	35,600	73.9	33,426	69.3	2,174	6.1	12,603
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	61,038	48,010	78.7	46,308	75.9	1,701	3.5	13,028

¹ Includes persons with a high school diploma or equivalent.

² Includes persons with bachelor's, master's, professional, and doctoral degrees.

NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups (white, black or African American, and Asian) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race.

Table 2. Employed full- and part-time workers by disability status and age, 2013 annual averages
 [Numbers in thousands]

Disability status and age	Employed			At work part time for economic reasons ¹
	Total	Usually work full time	Usually work part time	
TOTAL				
16 years and over.....	143,929	116,314	27,615	7,935
16 to 64 years.....	136,248	111,797	24,451	7,662
65 years and over.....	7,681	4,517	3,165	273
Persons with a disability				
16 years and over.....	5,050	3,345	1,704	358
16 to 64 years.....	4,145	2,916	1,229	329
65 years and over.....	904	429	475	28
Persons with no disability				
16 years and over.....	138,880	112,969	25,911	7,577
16 to 64 years.....	132,103	108,881	23,221	7,332
65 years and over.....	6,777	4,088	2,690	245

¹ Refers to persons who, whether they usually work full or part time, worked 1 to 34 hours during the reference week for an economic reason such as slack work or unfavorable business conditions, inability to find full-time work, or seasonal declines in demand. Persons who usually work part time for an economic reason, but worked 35 hours or more during the reference week are excluded. Also excludes employed persons who were absent from their jobs for the entire reference week.

NOTE: Full time refers to persons who usually work 35 hours or more per week; part time refers to persons who usually work less than 35 hours per week.

Table 3. Employed persons by disability status, occupation, and sex, 2013 annual averages
 [Percent distribution]

Occupation	Persons with a disability			Persons with no disability		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total employed (in thousands).....	5,050	2,768	2,282	138,880	73,585	65,295
Occupation as a percent of total employed						
Total employed.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Management, professional, and related occupations.....	32.6	30.7	34.9	38.2	35.0	41.8
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	13.6	15.2	11.7	15.9	17.0	14.7
Management occupations.....	10.4	12.6	7.7	11.2	13.0	9.1
Business and financial operations occupations.....	3.2	2.6	4.1	4.7	4.0	5.6
Professional and related occupations.....	19.0	15.5	23.2	22.3	18.0	27.1
Computer and mathematical occupations.....	2.4	3.0	1.6	2.8	3.9	1.5
Architecture and engineering occupations.....	1.4	2.3	0.5	2.0	3.2	0.6
Life, physical, and social science occupations.....	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Community and social service occupations.....	1.9	1.6	2.3	1.6	1.1	2.1
Legal occupations.....	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.4
Education, training, and library occupations.....	5.4	3.0	8.3	6.0	3.0	9.5
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations.....	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations.....	4.0	1.9	6.6	5.7	2.8	9.1
Service occupations.....	20.0	16.2	24.8	17.9	14.7	21.6
Healthcare support occupations.....	2.4	0.5	4.8	2.5	0.5	4.6
Protective service occupations.....	1.9	2.8	0.9	2.2	3.3	1.0
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	5.7	4.5	7.2	5.7	4.9	6.6
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	5.7	6.5	4.7	3.9	4.5	3.2
Personal care and service occupations.....	4.3	1.9	7.2	3.7	1.6	6.2
Sales and office occupations.....	23.4	16.5	31.8	23.1	16.6	30.4
Sales and related occupations.....	10.1	9.2	11.3	10.8	10.4	11.1
Office and administrative support occupations.....	13.3	7.3	20.5	12.3	6.2	19.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	8.9	15.4	0.9	9.1	16.4	0.9
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	0.9	1.3	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.3
Construction and extraction occupations.....	4.5	8.0	0.4	5.0	9.1	0.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	3.5	6.2	0.2	3.4	6.2	0.3
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	15.1	21.2	7.7	11.7	17.3	5.3
Production occupations.....	7.5	9.9	4.4	5.7	7.8	3.3
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	7.7	11.3	3.2	6.0	9.6	1.9

Table 4. Employed persons by disability status, industry, class of worker, and sex, 2013 annual averages
 [Percent distribution]

Industry and class of worker	Persons with a disability			Persons with no disability		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total employed (in thousands).....	5,050	2,768	2,282	138,880	73,585	65,295
Industry as a percent of total employed						
Total employed.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture and related industries.....	3.0	4.4	1.3	1.4	2.0	0.7
Nonagricultural industries.....	97.0	95.6	98.7	98.6	98.0	99.3
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction.....	0.7	1.2	0.1	0.7	1.2	0.2
Construction.....	6.0	10.0	1.1	6.5	11.1	1.2
Manufacturing.....	10.5	13.8	6.5	10.3	13.9	6.3
Wholesale trade.....	2.0	2.5	1.5	2.6	3.5	1.5
Retail trade.....	13.0	12.2	14.1	11.1	10.8	11.3
Transportation and utilities.....	5.3	7.5	2.7	5.1	7.4	2.6
Information.....	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.4	1.7
Financial activities.....	5.7	5.0	6.5	6.9	6.1	7.8
Professional and business services.....	10.8	11.5	10.0	11.7	12.8	10.4
Education and health services.....	22.3	11.9	35.0	22.6	10.8	36.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	8.9	8.7	9.2	9.4	8.7	10.3
Other services.....	5.4	5.2	5.8	4.9	4.4	5.5
Public administration.....	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.4
Class of worker as a percent of total employed						
Total employed ¹	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers ²	89.0	87.5	90.9	93.6	92.7	94.5
Private industries.....	74.4	75.1	73.5	79.5	81.1	77.6
Government.....	14.6	12.3	17.4	14.1	11.5	16.9
Federal.....	3.1	3.4	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.3
State.....	5.0	3.6	6.6	4.4	3.4	5.4
Local.....	6.6	5.4	8.1	7.3	5.6	9.2
Self-employed workers, unincorporated.....	10.9	12.4	9.0	6.4	7.3	5.4

¹ Includes a small number of unpaid family workers, not shown separately.

² Includes self-employed workers whose businesses are incorporated.

Table 5. Persons not in the labor force by disability status, age, and sex, 2013 annual averages
 [Numbers in thousands]

Category	Total, 16 years and over	16 to 64 years			Total, 65 years and over
		Total	Men	Women	
PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY					
Total not in the labor force.....	22,814	10,592	5,011	5,582	12,222
Persons who currently want a job.....	662	473	224	249	189
Marginally attached to the labor force ¹	212	175	86	89	37
Discouraged workers ²	61	45	26	19	15
Other persons marginally attached to the labor force ³	152	130	60	70	22
PERSONS WITH NO DISABILITY					
Total not in the labor force.....	67,476	44,402	16,195	28,207	23,074
Persons who currently want a job.....	5,728	5,152	2,369	2,782	576
Marginally attached to the labor force ¹	2,147	1,995	1,036	959	152
Discouraged workers ²	800	726	430	296	74
Other persons marginally attached to the labor force ³	1,347	1,268	605	663	78

¹ Data refer to persons who want a job, have searched for work during the prior 12 months, and were available to take a job during the reference week, but had not looked for work in the past 4 weeks.

² Includes those who did not actively look for work in the prior 4 weeks for reasons such as thinks no work available, could not find work, lacks schooling or training, employer thinks too young or old, and other types of discrimination.

³ Includes those who did not actively look for work in the prior 4 weeks for such reasons as school or family responsibilities, ill health, and transportation problems, as well as a number for whom reason for nonparticipation was not determined.